



WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN



MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY **INFORMATION** BULLETIN

Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945)

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY



Signal Corps Photo.

The photograph on this week's cover shows the main figure head-piece of the Veit Stoss altar which was removed from Poland during the German occupation by Hans Frank, former Nazi Governor General. This piece along with other priceless art treasures is being packed and shipped back to Poland under the supervision of the Office of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives for Bavaria. (See The Story of Restitution.....Operation "Lost and Found" on page of this issue.)

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THIS WEEK

	PAGE
OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	
Operation "Lost and Found"	5
Works Councils in Germany	8
Breaking Down Inter-Zonal Barriers	13
The Spectre of Narcotics	15
Intelligence Report	17
GERMAN REACTIONS	20
PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS	22
GENERAL	25
STATION LIST	31

OUR NEW FORMAT

With this 48th issue the **Weekly Information Bulletin** launches a new format with a picture cover as its primary innovation. In each succeeding issue we will use this space to illustrate some phase of Military Government activity for our readers. In this feature of our magazine we would like participation from MG personnel in the field. We are certain that many of you have taken photographs which would be suitable for publication.

If you have a particularly good photograph, send it together with an appropriate caption and a short editorial line to the Editor, **Weekly Information Bulletin**, Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742. The photographs which are selected will be published either separately or in connection with an article currently appearing in the magazine.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Assignment of Quarters to Married Personnel Whose Dependents now Reside in the Occupied Zones	Cir No 80, USFET 31 May 1946
Nonappropriated Funds	Cir No 81, USFET 3 June 1946
Army Exchange Rations and Allowances	Cir No 84, USFET 5 June 1946
Activation of Community Exchanges in the Occupied Zone	Cir No 85, USFET 8 June 1946
Regulations for Wearing of US Army Uniform by Allied Military Personnel	Cir No 87, USFET 11 June 1946
Accident Reporting	AG 537.5 GAP-AGO, USFET 13 June 1946
Position Inventory Control Reports	AG 320.2 (PO), OMGUS 18 June 1946
Representation of Foreign Interests	AG 091.112 (SG), OMGUS 18 June 1946
Downgrading of Monthly Report of the Military Governor	AG 380.1 (AG), OMGUS 20 June 1946

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly To the originating headquarters.

The Story of Restitution... OPERATION "LOST AND FOUND"



Canvasses from the vast stores of German and looted art uncovered in a mine at Kochendorf where they had been placed for safekeeping by the Nazis.

By Thomas A. Falco

Restitution represents the greatest Lost-and-Found program ever known. For more than five years — between the invasion of Poland in September 1939 and the military surrender at Rheims in May 1945 — Germany and her satellites stripped Europe of vast quantities of raw materials, machinery, railway equipment, livestock, gold, books, work of art, and goods of all kinds. Now, through the efforts of the four occupying powers, together with the other Allied nations concerned, this wealth is being returned or "restituted" to its rightful owners.

In a physical sense, restitution began on 22 August 1945, when a special plane took off from Munich and landed in Brussels with the altar piece of the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, painted by the brothers Van Eyck. Since that time, deliveries of stolen property have included paintings by the ton, archives

by the truckload, and machinery by the freight-car load.

But the thought, hard work, and organization which made possible that historic air cargo to Brussels — and which is now paying off in terms of steadily mounting deliveries of restitutable property — goes back to the early days of 1943, after El Alamein and the landings in North Africa and during the Battle of Stalingrad.

On 5 January 1943, 18 of the Allied nations,* including representatives of governments in exile, met in London and announced an "Inter-Allied Declaration against Acts of Dispossession Committed in Territories under Enemy Occupation or Control." In substance, these nations went on record to the effect that they reserved the right to declare

* Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

invalid transfers of property in countries occupied or controlled — directly or indirectly — by Germany. The London Declaration was, in the first instance, a formal reiteration of the historical moral and legal principle that neither the person who steals property nor the one who may later come into possession honestly receives title. It also put the Axis powers on notice that, when the time for reckoning came, even apparently legal transactions — such as Goering's purchases of French art with stolen francs — would be declared null and void.

POLICY INTO ACTION

In September 1944, shortly after U. S. troops rolled across the German border toward Aachen, SHAEF promulgated Law 52. It was then that the policy implicit in the London Declaration began to be translated into action.

Law 52 made all property in Germany subject to seizure and management by the military government. Scope of the law was broad. Not only did it cover property owned or controlled — directly or indirectly — by the German government, its political subdivisions, and agencies, but it also extended to the property of organizations and clubs dissolved by the military government, to the governments and citizens of any nation at war with the Allies, and to absentee owners, including United Nations governments and their citizens.


Law 52 banned transactions in all cultural materials and objects of value or importance, regardless of ownership. The ban also covered property owned or controlled by religious, charitable, educational, cultural, and scientific institutions. Everyone having custody of property covered by the SHAEF law was directed to hold it subject to the direction of the military government. Such custody carried specific responsibilities (such as preservation, keeping of records, and safekeeping).

With respect to restitution policy and operations in the U. S. Zone, Law 52 was underlined by Directive 1067 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which was implemented on

7 July 1945, by issuance of the first Military Government Regulations. This directed the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Forces of Occupation to carry out any program of restitution embodied in Allied agreements. Soon after, the altar piece of the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb was shipped aboard a plane for its flight "home" to Brussels. This was followed by the return to France of stained glass windows taken from the Cathedral of Strasbourg, and to Belgium of Michelangelo's statue of the Madonna and Child.

Although the job of returning stolen property is physically mammoth and, where measurable in money, runs into many millions of dollars, progress so far in the U. S. Zone has been significant. Missions from the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Yugoslavia, Denmark, and Poland have reported to the Restitution Branch at Frankfurt-Hoechst.

Ammunition, auto tires, fine arts and textiles have been returned to France; electric motors, machine tools, and winches to the Soviet Union; power equipment and electrical machinery to Norway; archives, paintings,



Superstructure of the mine in Kochendorf.

harbor equipment, livestock and scientific instruments to the Netherlands; paintings, Army-museum pieces and industrial equipment to Czechoslovakia.

THE LARGER JOB AHEAD

With respect to cultural objects, restitution to their rightful owners among the Allied Nations is only part of the broad task of breaking up the mountain of Nazi loot.

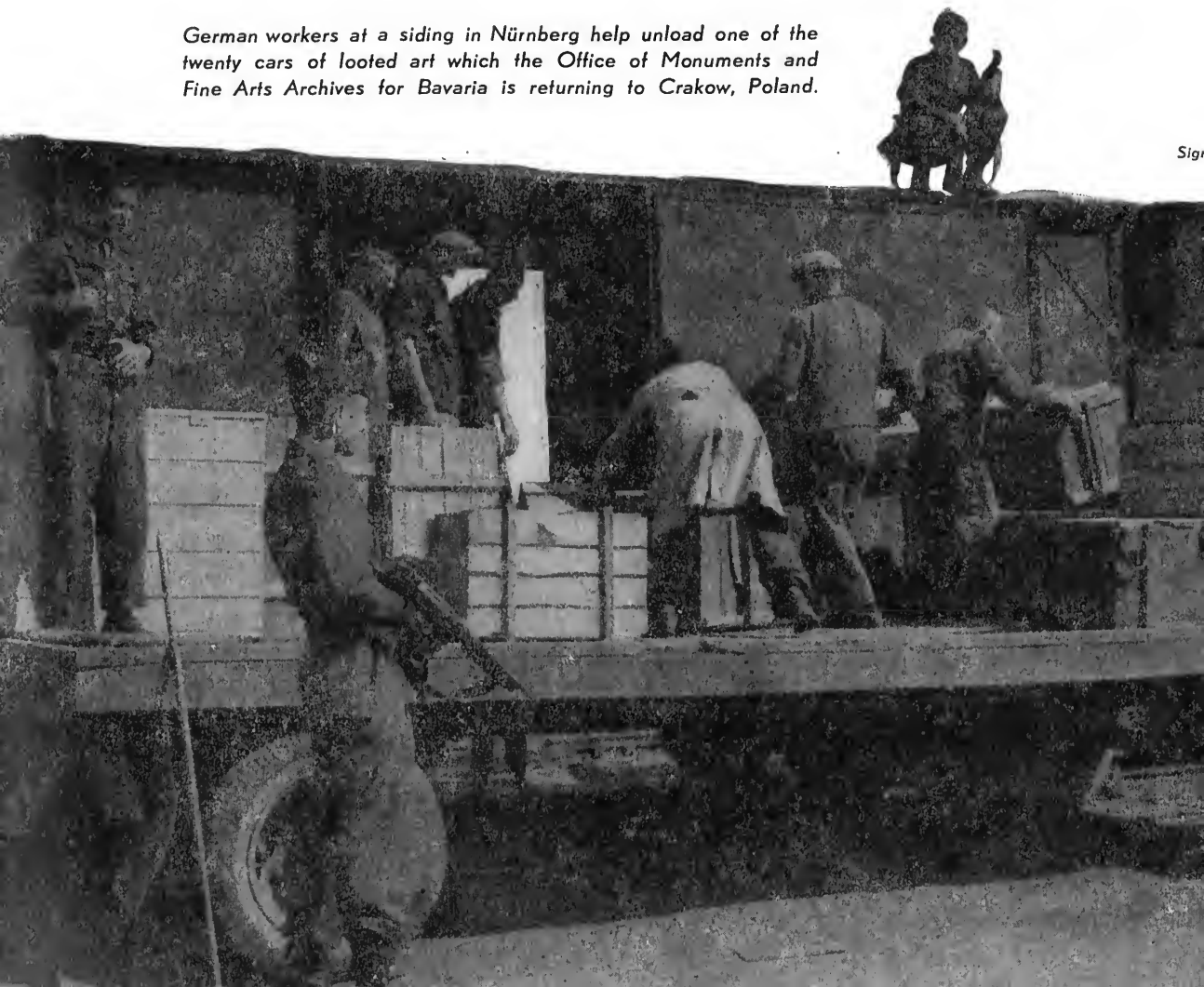
Repositories also contain cultural materials of every description owned by the Germans, and these must eventually be returned to their rightful owners. A denazified art administration which will assume its normal tasks must be reconstructed. And, most important, there is the matter of preserving priceless works of art. Wherever these may be and whoever the owners, the policy in the US Zone is to protect them as a world heritage.

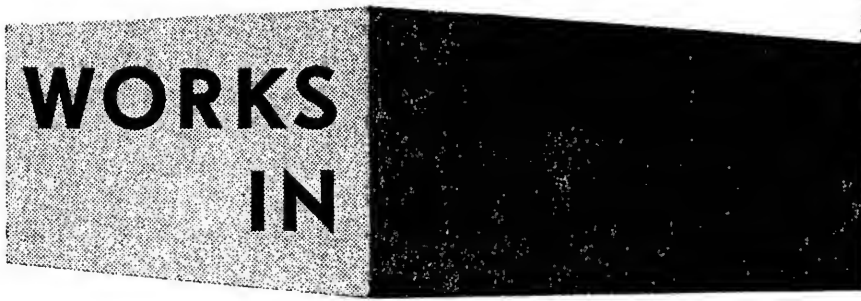
The beginnings of this policy go back to July 1943, when the President of the United States created a commission for the protection of monuments and cultural objects in war areas.

Early in 1944, in London, an organization was perfected to carry out this policy in the European theater on a staff level. Shortly after the landings in Normandy, SHAEF directives began to put this policy and organization into execution. In July 1945, when the US Military Government in Germany became operational, the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section was set up. Its mission was the preservation of churches, palaces, convents, monasteries, public buildings, museums, parks, libraries, and immovable statues, as well as paintings, sculpture, musical instruments, manuscripts, scientific material, and records of all kinds.

(Continued on Page 16)

German workers at a siding in Nürnberg help unload one of the twenty cars of looted art which the Office of Monuments and Fine Arts Archives for Bavaria is returning to Crakow, Poland.





Democratic Methods of Handling Employer-Employee Relationships Abolished During Nazi Regime Now Restored by Military Government



The history of works councils in Germany dates back to February 20, 1849 when members of the revolutionary Parliament in Frankfurt attempted to have workers represented in industry. Their plan was to organize shop committees in each factory, consisting of members elected by the workers and the owners of the factory. The committees would mediate disputes between the employer and the employee and also carry on various other functions. This plan was not adopted by the Parliament, since at that time it was considered far too novel and radical.

The idea of shop committees still persisted, however, and in 1888 a first group of shop committees was founded in Duesseldorf. After this as many as 30 organizations were formed, survived World War I, and finally were changed into Workers Councils as a result of the Works Council Law of 1920.

The years 1889 to 1891 in Germany were characterized by big strikes and the birth of some of the larger unions. To combat the growth of unions employers permitted the workers to organize shop committees in some of the factories, but they were not very successful. Finally a resolution was introduced into the Reichstag calling for compulsory shop committees. On June 1, 1891 a new industrial regulation order was passed providing for voluntary organization of shop committees in factories employing 20 or more workers. As a result of this law, shop com-

mittees began to develop quite rapidly all over Germany. In 1906 Government industrial inspectors reported that over 10% of all factories with 20 or more employees had organized shop committees.

On December 5, 1916 a National Service Act was passed which made it compulsory to establish shop committees with plants employing 50 or more workers.

A decree of Dec 23, 1918 extended the organization of shop committees to establishments of 20 or more employees. Finally, on Feb 4, 1920, after the Weimar Republic had been established, the Works Council Law was passed, which, while it did not completely satisfy workers' demands, was considered by them a decided improvement over the older laws. The new law continued the tradition of voluntary negotiations between management and labor.

DIVISION INTO GROUP COUNCILS

Works councils (Betriebsraete) were divided into group councils which separately represented the wage earners or manual workers (Arbeiterrat) and the salaried or white collar employees (Angestelltenrat). These group councils would also meet jointly as workers' councils whenever the problems of the employees as a whole were involved.

The workers' representatives had the responsibility of maintaining good industrial relations by means of the grievance machinery, protecting employees against ar-

bitrary dismissal, ensuring that management complied with collective agreements and directives of government agencies, setting up shop regulations (in cooperation with management and the unions), safeguarding the rights of workers to organize, and preventing industrial accidents and industrial diseases.

A detailed election procedure was established so that wage earners and salaried employees would have proportional representation. In plants employing from 5 to 19 workers a single shop steward was elected to represent all of the employees. In plants employing from 20—100 employees 3 members were elected to the councils. 5 representatives were permitted for 100 to 500 workers, and a plant employing 15,000 workers or over would have 30 works council members. A minority group (whether wage earners or salaried employees) was entitled to one representative if it constituted 5% or more of all the employees in the establishment.

RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

Any employee of 18 years of age or over could vote for a council member. Candidates for works councils had to be 24 years old or over, of German citizenship, members of their specific trades for at least 3 years and in their present employment for not less than 6 months. Members were elected by a simple majority and held office for one year. These jobs were honorary; members did not receive payment, but were paid for the time lost in handling grievances and fulfilling their other duties as workers' representatives.

A report of a factory inspector in Cologne in 1921 illustrates the typical duties of the works council in a large factory. This factory had its works council members divided into 5 committees, with 3 or 4 members on each committee. The chairman of the committees would interview the workers on certain days outside of working hours on their particular problems. One committee handled welfare problems. The food committee, during the inflation, supervised the distribution and sale of foodstuffs which had

been purchased by the employer. The tax committee handled deductions, for wages, and similar problems. A social committee took care of accident prevention problems, and a complaints committee heard grievances and also attempted to settle the problems of those workers who had been disabled in World War I or who had suffered industrial accidents. The salaried employees council in this particular firm also had its own wage committee.

The extent to which the works council could be effective depended upon the strength of the unions in a particular plant, and the general economic situation at the time.

During the period of postwar industrial reorganization the works councils cooperated with management in adjusting wage rates, and selecting those workers who could be dismissed first with the least hardship where partial shutdowns were occurring. After 1924, when the currency had become stabilized, and throughout the remaining years of the Weimar Republic, the works councils tried to protect the usual workers rights and handle grievances. The councils lost some strength because the white collar or salaried employees never gave them the same support as did the wage earners.

ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Side by side with the works councils, and exerting much more influence before 1933, were the trade unions (Gewerkschaften) organized on an interplant basis. The trade unions negotiated basic working standards with employer organizations and seldom with a single employer. The agreements between labor and management established wage rates, working conditions, and other labor standards.

After the death of the Weimar Republic January 20, 1934 the Nazis replaced the council law by the new "Gesetz zur Ordnung der Nationalen Arbeit" or law for the regulation of national Labor. This law virtually abolished the power of the works councils, especially with regard to management matters.

Instead a "leader of the factory" (always the employer or the manager) handled all labor relations. This leader was advised in all matters pertaining to workers' productivity, working conditions, accident prevention, hours of work and allied matters by a "Vertrauens" or Confidential Council.

The Confidential Council was elected in the usual Nazi "democratic" method. The Nazi factory cell leader (part of the Nazi organization for the political control of factory workers) presented a list of eligible candidates to the owner or manager of the factory. He in turn, presented this list, for approval or disapproval, to the employees, who voted on the list by means of a secret ballot. If this list was disapproved the trustees of labor could appoint the Confidential Council.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES

These trustees of labor (Treuhänder der Arbeit) who had been appointed by the Reich Ministry of Labor, had many duties. They supervised the activities of the Confidential Council, decided on appeals and also supervised the execution of the factory and tariff orders. Under the Nazi regime tariff orders (Tarifordnung) established wage rates for various industries, replacing old collective bargaining agreements. The trustees of labor received advice on factory problems from "experts" drawn from the ranks of the German Labor Front and also from the employers. Confidential Council members could appeal to the trustees of labor if they were of the opinion that certain measures taken by the leaders of the factories were not correct.

Immediately after the Hitler regime had collapsed, former shop stewards and old trade unionists began to form shop committees in those factories which were still partially operating. These committees were not elected but rather sprang up spontaneously. At the same time former trade union officials met together in some of the larger German cities to discuss the problems connected with rebuilding the trade unions.

Military Government permitted the establishment of local workers councils on a

plant or shop level, and required them to be free of any political party domination. During the early occupational period many workers councils were quickly organized.

On 22 August 1945, the Military Government issued a proclamation which outlined the procedures for conducting shop stewards elections. Shop stewards were to be elected by secret ballot, for a 3-month period, and would represent the employees in all grievances negotiations. However, they would not engage in collective bargaining with the employers.

In all areas of the U. S. Zone manpower officers were besieged with applications for shop steward elections. Generally from 3 to 8 shop stewards were elected per establishment. Gradually shop stewards began to be elected on the higher administrative levels. These stewards were selected from the locally elected shop and plant stewards. The first free election for shop stewards, by means of secret ballot, was held in Frankfurt on 5 September 1945 at the I. G. Farben plant there.

NOT CONNECTED WITH UNIONS

While the shop steward system was intended to be one of the first steps in restoring free labor relations representation, shop stewards were not officially connected with the trade unions. Usually, however, the stewards were members of unions and the Unions not infrequently initiated shop steward elections.

Shop steward elections were the first step in the introduction of democratic procedures in labor relations in Germany after the Nazi regime. Indeed, this procedure presented the first opportunity for Germans to participate in free elections since the advent of the Nazi regime.

The progress made in electing stewards has been very satisfactory. Incomplete reports at the end of December 1945 reveal that 1991 shop steward elections were held and approved in the U. S. Zone. By April of 1946, 2881 elections for stewards had been held and approved. By May of 1946, 9280 shop stewards had been elected throughout the

Shop Steward Elections, US Zone (excluding Berlin District and Bremen Enclave)
August 1945 — May 1946
(Sample Study)

Areas Surveyed	Number of Elections	Number of Stewards Elected		Number of Employees Represented	
		Total	Per Election	Total	Per Steward Elected
Total US Zone	2862	9280	3.2	333160	35.9
Wuerttemberg-Baden	705	2670	3.8	86965	32.6
Wuerttemberg	293	1085	3.7	31937	29.4
Baden	412	1585	3.8	55028	34.7
Greater Hesse	755	2949	3.9	70224	23.8
Wiesbaden	231	736	3.2	17615	23.9
Kassel	133	505	3.8	12819	25.4
Hessen	391	1708	4.4	39790	23.3
Bavaria	1402	3661	2.6	175971	48.1
Mainfranken	32	78	2.4	2991	38.3
Ober- & Mittelfranken	766	1853	2.4	85878	46.3
Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	115	280	2.4	10475	37.4
Oberbayern	325	957	2.9	48804	51.0
Schwaben	164	493	3.0	27823	56.4

Zone, representing a total of 333,160 employees. Of these, 2727 stewards had been elected in 789 civilian governmental plants representing 106,740 employees. To date 48 elections have been voided. 219 stewards, representing 10,394 employees, have been disqualified because of Nazi affiliations.

A complete report on steward elections for the months of February, March, and April of 1946 reveals interesting results. During these three months a total of 2230 initial elections were held. In addition, 2072 reelections were also held. Over 400,000 votes were cast. 23,573 candidates were nominated, of whom 12,562 were elected. This indicates that there is ample choice in voting and demonstrates that democratic procedures are really being carried on. During the 3 month period only 12 candidates were disqualified in the reelections because of Nazi affiliation.

On 10 April, 1946, the Allied Control Council signed Law No. 22, establishing works councils throughout Germany. Immediately following the signing of the law the German Land labor offices were instructed to suspend the rules requiring shop steward elections to be held every 3 months. Shop stewards elected prior to 10 April were to continue their functions until elections under the new law could take place. The elected works councils would then replace the shop stewards and all other shop organizations except the trade unions.

The new Works Council Law grants employees the right to elect their own representatives by secret ballot. Councils will handle negotiations with employers on the administration and implementation of collective bargaining agreements, including grievances, working conditions, and improvements in work methods. They will also

give assistance to workers on matters relating to social insurance, labor courts, and allied problems. One of the most important functions of the council is to cooperate with the Allied authorities in preventing war production and in further denazifying German industry.

No official of the former German Labor Front or former member of the Nazi party is permitted to serve on a works council. Recognized trade unions may propose candidates who will be elected by secret ballot, and who may not hold office for more than one year.

The new law will serve the trade, economic and social interests of employees in individual plants and is therefore another step in the restoration of a free and democratic trade union procedure in the conduct of labor relations in Germany. Works Councils will also serve as the sole representatives of the workers in places where no unions are as yet organized.

METHODS OF ELECTION CONTROL

The law changes the methods of controlling the elections of representatives of the employees. Heretofore Military Government exercised close supervision over the stewards elections. Now more responsibility for ensuring democratic elections will be placed upon the German people themselves. Further, the association of the trade unions with the council elections will be relied upon to provide democratic safeguards. Military Government officers will be relieved of much detailed work. Their function now will be to see that the actions of the councils are not contrary to the objectives of the allied occupation.

How does the new Works Council law promulgated by the Allied authorities differ from the Weimar Republic law?

Under the 1920 law the works councils had access to information on all of managements' affairs which affected collective bargaining agreements and employee activities. Works council members received quarterly reports from management relating

to plant progress and labor demand. They were also informed in advance of the employer's intentions with regard to hiring and firing of workers. Members were given the right to elect one or two persons to the board of directors of a firm, with the right to attend director's meetings and cast a vote. Further, all industrial and commercial establishments employing 300 workers or more or 50 salaried employees were required to submit a yearly balance sheet and a profit and loss statement to the works council. Needless to say, many employers used various methods to circumvent these provisions.

Under the new law there is no longer a distinction between salaried and manual workers. All are to be represented in a single body.

WORKS COUNCILS OPTIONAL

The establishment of works councils is now optional, according to the discretion of the employees. The only provision is that elections should be carried out according to democratic principles by secret ballot. In the old law works councils had to be elected wherever 20 or more employees are employed.

Many German workers, writers and others have expressed disappointment in the new law, stating that it gives the representatives of the workers less rights than the Weimar law. They are of the opinion, however, that the works councils can only draw their strength from the trades unions, and that the unions will play a decisive role in educating the German workers to the true meaning of democracy.

The allied authorities consider it their responsibility to provide for basic democratic procedures in the conduct of labor relations. Where workers desire additional participation in management responsibilities they can proceed to attain them through collective bargaining. The prime interest of the occupying powers is to restore democratic procedures in the employer-employee relationship.

BREAKING DOWN INTER-ZONAL BARRIERS

Economic Officials of US and Soviet Zones Reach Accord on Increased Trade. RM 100,000,000 Program Envisioned For Three-Month Period.

A note of optimism in an otherwise gloomy economic picture of present day Germany was sounded by the success of a recent two day conference between German economic officials of the American and Soviet zones.

With military government officials of both zones few in number and acting only as observers, the Germans laid plans for a greatly increased trade program between the two zones which would relieve critical shortages and give industries now idle for lack of raw materials a much needed "shot in the arm."

RUSSIAN INVITATION

The conference, which was held in Berlin, was initiated by invitation of the Central Administration for Trade in the Russian Zone. American military government officials, whose policy is to remove the barriers on inter-zonal trade as quickly and completely as possible, and the economic ministers of the three laender, were elated at the opportunity to pull down some of the many obstacles to free trade between the zones.

During the next three months, the program envisioned the exchange of 100,000,000 marks worth of commodities, not through individual barter transactions but through sales which, over a period of time, would roughly balance so as not to drain one zone disproportionately.

From the Soviet Zone would come buna (synthetic rubber), carbon black, saccharin, tractors (without motors), industrial alcohol and twelve other items over a three-month period. The US Zone would sell finished tires and tubes, dyes, ball bearings, tractor motors,

spare parts for cars and other industrial equipment.

The importance of this agreement to the revival of industrial production in the American Zone was emphasized by the delegates to the conference. One responsible German official estimated that it would provide work for at least 50,000 persons now idle in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

An example of the stimulus to industry is the provision for the purchase of 500 tons of buna and 250 tons of carbon black monthly. Fifty tons of the buna will be used to manufacture an approximate 400,000 pairs of shoe soles and heels. The remainder of the raw materials will be processed at rubber factories in the American Zone into 950 tons of tires and tubes. Of these, 450 tons will be sold to firms in the Soviet Zone and the remaining 500 used in the American Zone.

RECIPROCAL EXCHANGES

Diesel motors are being manufactured at a plant in Munich while German factories in the Soviet Zone have large stocks of tractors without motors. The agreement provides for the monthly shipment of 200 tractors without motors from the Soviet Zone and in return the American Zone will supply 600 tractor motors over the same period of time.

The Soviet Zone needs spare parts to get farm machines back in operation. The doll industry in Bavaria lacks glass eyes which are made in Thuringia. These were among the many problems discussed at the conference.

Perhaps the most optimistic development, however, was the establishment of six permanent working committees which will continue discussion of many problems which the

conference had no time to consider. Textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery, iron and steel, wood and wood products and food are the topics which the working committees will take up.

In September there will be another full dress meeting at which the results of the present agreement will be surveyed and further efforts made toward the goal of treating Germany as an economic unit.

TOWARDS FOUR-ZONE MEETING

The success of the conference encouraged military government officials to hope that in the near future a four-zone conference can be held in which the bottlenecks holding up full production can be broken.

Greatest obstacle to interzonal trade in Germany today is the reluctance of businessmen and local German officials to give up their finished goods for marks which some-

times cannot purchase the raw materials they need for continued operation. This has resulted in a tendency to arrange individual barter transactions, a policy which has been strongly opposed by Military Government, as explained in a memorandum of the Economics Division of OMGUS which reads in part:

"Military Government policy is opposed to barter transaction. This policy has been explained many times to the Main Economics Committee and the Laenderrat itself has passed resolutions along the same line.

"The objective, in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Protocol and basic U. S. policy that Germany is to be treated as a single economic unit, is that there should be an equitable distribution of the resources of Germany as a whole throughout Germany. It is fully realized, however, that under pre-

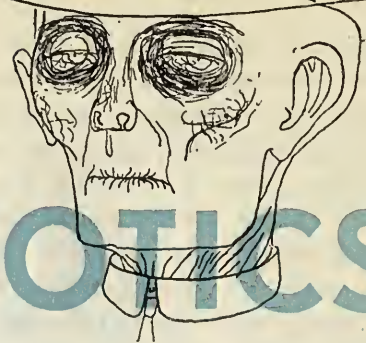
(Continued on Page 16)

Buna (synthetic rubber) from the Soviet Zone will soon furnish industrial concerns like this tire manufacturing plant in Munich with raw materials to make finished products for civilian consumption.

Signal Co



THE SPECTRE OF NARCOTICS



MG and German Authorities Move to Prevent Rise in Drug Addiction; Control Exercised Through Opium Offices Established at Land Level.

Narcotic control, initiated in the US Zone in December 1945, is rapidly reaching the point of efficiency required to insure the supply of narcotics and their free flow in legitimate trade, while keeping at a minimum the illegal traffic and addiction in Germany.

Control is exercised up to Land level by Opium Offices established in the Laender. The chief difficulty in the establishment of these offices has been a matter of personnel, since prior to the occupation the control of narcotics was centralized in Berlin. Land Offices, each a replica of the former central office have had to be staffed by inexperienced personnel; moreover, the inspection system had decreased in efficiency almost to the point of nonexistence.

PERIOD AFTER LAST WAR

With an eye on past history, German Public Health authorities were quick to realize the need for control of narcotics. Following the War of 1914—1918, addiction in Germany increased by leaps and bounds, to a point described by an authoritative German official as "similar to an epidemic." To prevent a recurrence of this, statistics on addiction are being collected and information on this subject will be kept in the files of the three Opium Offices. This is an innovation, changing the usual custom of keeping records of addicts only with the police authorities.

Various factors lead to the belief that the increase in the number of addicts may be greater in the next few years than it was

following World War I. The first of these factors is the knowledge that the ravages of World War II reached many more people than were reached in the last war, and the suffering of the population is enormously greater. Coupled with this, there are indications that large quantities of narcotics, scattered by bombings and left behind by the retreating German armies, are in the hands of unauthorized individuals at the present time, and will eventually reach the black market.

Close cooperation between the regulating officials and the local police is required because of this situation. In former times, with central control, a special branch of the State Police investigated narcotic violations. As this branch no longer exists, it is necessary that information relative to narcotic traffic be interchanged between the regulatory and enforcement bodies on the initiative of both. Arrangements have been made to get all police reports of narcotic violations, and each of them will be investigated carefully to determine whether the narcotics dealt in are being diverted from legitimate channels.

ADDICTION INCREASING

The re-established inspection system under which German officials examine the records of legal distributors of medicinal narcotics has revealed an increase in the number of addicts who are securing their narcotics either by forging prescriptions or by simulating illnesses and securing prescriptions from physicians. Many of these addicts are

people who were wounded in the course of the war and became addicts because of the administration of opiates during their treatment. In addition, a rise in the incidence of addiction among professional people is noticed. This is a repetition of the condition which caused some concern in Germany in 1928, when, according to official records, the incidents of addiction in this class was about 100 times that of the population as a whole.

In order to determine the available supplies of opiates, the producers, in the US Zone were inspected. It was found that production facilities were not disrupted by the

war, and that existing stocks are adequate for a considerable period. Moreover, captured narcotic stocks generally have been promptly turned over to German authorities by MG for legitimate distribution.

A minimum number of restrictions have been placed on legitimate inter-zonal trade in narcotics. In order to insure uninterrupted distribution of much-needed drugs for medicinal purposes, transactions with the other occupation zones are permitted after consultation with the appropriate public officers.

"LOST AND FOUND" *(Continued from page 7)*

of the more valuable cultural materials in their possession. As the Allies advanced, this safekeeping activity increased. Toward the end, the Germans took just about all cultural objects that could be moved, and stored or secreted them in every conceivable place, from mines to monasteries and from castles to churchsteeples.

These "fine arts repositories," as they are called, represent one of the biggest jobs facing the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section. As soon as repositories are discovered (a few are still being uncovered), guards are posted and a spot check of the contents is made. If the holdings are un-

important or do not contain loot, a custody receipt with a spot inventory attached is executed by local denazified civilians. If the holdings represent loot, or are of particular cultural importance or of great value, they are sent to one of three central Collecting Points in the US Zone — Munich, Marburg or Wiesbaden.

Works of prime importance are evacuated as soon as possible, even if they belong to Germany or to German nationals. In January, Holbein's "Madonna of the Burgermeister Meyer" was returned to the custody of its owners, the Prince and Princess Ludwig of Hess at Schloss Wolfgarten near Darmstadt.

INTER-ZONAL BARRIERS *(Continued from page 14)*

sent conditions, unless some basis is provided for balancing trade between zones, there is a possibility of one zone being unduly drained with no corresponding trade being realized from the other zones. Such balancing, however, should be obtained on an over-all basis rather than on the basis of individual transactions. Global allocations between zones for a specified period of time covering all major items is one means by which such balancing could be effected. The balancing, however, should be on the basis of a considerable period of time and if possible,

should be sought on the basis of trade with all zones rather than with one other zone."

Pointing out that the major problem facing Germany today was that of economic unity, Dr. Rudolph Mueller, Economic Minister of Greater Hesse, declared in a speech to the delegates that "If our conference succeeds, it will still not prove that the zonal boundaries are a readily surmountable problem. We will prove at best that we have again made an effort to build an emergency bridge. However, we will be glad to tear down even the finest emergency bridge as soon as the chasm has disappeared."

Printed below is an intelligence report submitted by an officer assigned to a Military Government field detachment. The OMGUS personnel concerned found this report helpful, and while they may not agree with all of its details, they thought that it was a credit to the thinking of the officer who wrote it and to his interest in his job. We at OMGUS expect to profit as an organization from his remarks; MG personnel in the field can profit from them also.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Military Government's Intelligence Branch obtains primary intelligence only from reports of Military Government officers in the field. These officers' reports should reflect conditions in their area of responsibility as based upon personal observation and experience. Of prime importance to intelligence agencies is the definite knowledge of what standards such evaluators use. They are doing excellent work in carrying out the directives of the moment. Cooperation and liaison is excellent, should become even better with the smaller personnel able to deal directly with each other informally. Still, the officer in the field has little opportunity to study the bigger picture of the Occupation as a whole. As a result, the small beginnings of trends at his level are often overlooked.

A number of personnel have little training in intelligence even less in German politics and history. The average Military Government officer in the field is no barometer. Individuals vary in their personal attitudes from unrelenting "Kraut-haters" to sympathetic samaritans who bemoan the fate of the "good" German.

CHANGING MG FUNCTION

The work of Military Government up to the present and the results of that work have been covered in multitudinous previous reports from all agencies and functions concerned and have been incorporated in general reports reflecting the entire Zone of Occupation. Consequently, they need not be detailed again. At the time of writing, one can safely state that the primary and secondary stages of the Occupation are either completed or are included in a current program. Due to the peculiar operation of Military Government, the constant interchange of directives instituting policy and reports reflecting the influence of such policy upon the population and area introduce a fluid situation. This state of affairs can be expected to continue well into the final stage which we are now entering. The shifting of authority and responsibility to the German officials gains two objectives:

1. The reduction of Military Government personnel in the field is made possible, thereby eliminating as far as practicable all contact between the Occupation Forces and the German administrative machinery, and
2. The control of the situation by a central coordinating agency is strengthened.

However, this shift does not solve those problems of the Occupation which are dependent upon or contingent to the settlement of peace treaties or international affairs. Until those problems have been satisfactorily resolved, the work of the civil administrations will deal with the same problems that faced Military Government.

The stimulus-response-reaction formula must still be followed with the important difference that the reports reflecting the responses will be initiated and consolidated by German officials.

Even at the time when Military Government maintained large staffs of employees and elaborate records, these reports were subject to inaccuracies, faking, and deliberate pointing. Obviously, the German mind, no matter how obedient, will be tempted to resort to the same distortion and possible falsification. Working on the trite but true maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," Military Government must rely on the observations and investigations of its field representatives.

The changeover from Military Government to Security and Liaison at the SK/LK and RB levels was begun last November. Proper orientation of the people generally and, in many cases, the Military Government personnel and the civilian government agencies has not been completed. Some Kreis detachments interview long lines of people daily, others have a "closed door" policy. Confusion and doubt as to the proper authority and responsibility of local SK and LK offices still exists.

UNFAVORABLE REACTION TO MG POLICY

The most common situation created by this confusion is the case of an individual who has received credentials or permission from a higher headquarters allowing him certain exemptions from local restrictions. In the pursuit of his duties, this individual will transgress to an extent which ends in his detention by local Military Government for security reasons. The local Military Government officer is backed by numerous security directives in taking any action the situation may warrant. The action taken may be justified, or it may be prompted by local Military Government's desire to "save face," or by a misunderstanding because of language difficulties. Whatever the case may be, an unfavorable reaction occurs. Personal pride is injured, which brings a loss of cooperation and efficiency, particularly if the Military Government officer is found to be wrong. The civilian population criticizes the undemocratic behavior of Occupation Forces and, what is more important, becomes more confused by the apparent lack of common aim in our Army as contrasted to the Wehrmacht.

Finally, such incidents usually cause the loss of those elements among the population who were most favorable to the Occupation Forces. It is difficult for these elements to maintain their cooperative attitudes when confronted by such cases of seemingly flagrant injustice and ingratitude.

The second type of such incident occurs when the local SK and LK office intercedes on behalf of its civilian personnel to countermand the regulations of the central civilian authorities. Here again the action may not be justified.

The violations of directives on the relations between troops and civilian by tactical units cause confusion, ill-feeling and loss of faith. The SK and LK officer has the theoretical responsibility of enforcing these directives. Usually, he either will not or cannot do this. The German population does not

understand this paradox of a Military Government which governs neither the civilians nor the military. The SK and LK officer is caught between two fires — either the tactical units complain of non-cooperation or the civilians complain rightly of undemocratic treatment. In either case, the SK and LK officer is helpless, and usually withdraws from the situation completely, thus doing nothing to undo the damage. Assuming that the situation is unalterable, that the SK and LK officer just has the misfortune to be in such a position, his value as a source of intelligence is diminished by his attitude that he has been imposed upon.

EXPLANATION OF FUNCTIONS NECESSARY

Two officers with two enlisted men in a Landkreis can exercise little authority over the Germans, and practically none whatsoever over the tactical units. However, they still feel that they have the responsibility for anything and everything which may happen. It will require some time to orient this personnel to enable it to understand the true function which it performs, to make it realize that Military Government exists only at Land level and, below that level the primary task of Military Government personnel is to report, again and again, all factors which not only are affecting but might eventually affect the successful attainment of the Occupation objectives.

In justice to the SK and LK officer, it must be said that fact-finding in intelligence is often a tedious job and is often dependent upon luck. He cannot know, see, or hear everything. He must be kept informed as to trends for which to watch. If he does not speak German, he faces the task of verifying information thru several different interpreters. Finally, he must be freed as much as possible from specific responsibility for reports, and from housekeeping tasks such as administrative work, entertainment of visitors, and personal participation in troop activities.

IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVING CONDITIONS

The present preoccupation of the local SK and LK officers with the flow of directives over their desk very often interferes with their ability to get out and observe conditions in their area or to even attempt to know what is going on. A recent example is the case of "Koch and the refugees in Bavaria". The letter of instructions issued by Koch relayed to all Regierungspraesidenten, Landraete, and Oberburgermeister. As clearly contrary to Military Government directives, it should have elicited an immediate response from the SK and LK officers from all areas. Actually, it was reported only from scattered detachments. This lack of interest and observation can have occurred only because:

- a) the SK and LK officers were too busy with other duties,
 - b) the SK and LK officers did not understand the significance of such change,
 - c) the present confusion in this transition period has undermined the morale of such personnel,
- or of course, a combination of the above.

The development of this situation was quite normal. If one realizes that the work of the various functions, branches, and sections during the past year encompassed every phase and expression of life in the US Zone and that the responsibility for this work was gradually narrowed down to a handful of officers. The conscientious officer is working overtime. As a result, he has little

German Papers View Freedom of the Press

Office of Information Control Encourages Editors' Current Campaign Against Attempts to Channel News through Official Press Bureaus

Reaction in the German press toward the ideas of the freedom of the press itself have been increasingly marked in the last few months, according to the results of a press survey released today by the OMGUS Office of Information Control.

The press reactions were partly a result of definite encouragement given to publishers and editors of licensed newspapers in the U. S. Zone to assume leadership in their communities, to examine and, when necessary, to criticize the acts of their governmental leaders. The position was taken that the press in Germany must be organized along democratic lines and should in no way be hindered from getting direct access to official sources of information.

In this connection MG has encouraged newspaper editors to campaign vigorously against any attempt by any German officials to channel news exclusively through official press bureaus or in any other way to deny members of the press direct contact with official news sources.

A number of articles have appeared in German newspapers in the U.S. Zone stressing this point. One example is taken from the *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* of Regensburg, which said: "The Nazis first killed the feeling of responsibility on the part of civil servants by forbidding them to get directly in touch with the press. These conditions were changed when the new democracy took over, but, no longer used to democratic freedom and publicity, the body of civil servants became nervous and was soon

agreed on the rule that things would go more smoothly if some news were kept secret instead of being brought out into the open . . . it would be useful to recall conditions before 1933, when the number of public relations men was much smaller and the amount of interesting news in the papers much larger."

Task of German People

Writing in the British licensed *Telegraf*, Arno Shultz declares that demilitarization of the mind is as important as that of the hands, stating "it is a shame that the Allied forces have to cope with a task which the German people should take over themselves."

Shultz writes, . . . "If everyone takes part in demilitarization of the brain then the way will soon be paved for a new Germany which will gain recognition from the rest of the world . . ."

Party Unity

The Soviet organ, *Vorwärts* finds fault with the things Franz Neumann didn't say in a speech that he delivered at the SPD rally on the anniversary of the party's re-founding.

Noting that Neumann received enthusiastic applause when he cited parts of the Communist Manifesto, the paper declares "this shows how strongly the SPD members oppose that group of the party leadership which tends to reject Marxism as obsolete.

"Without referring to World War I and its reasons and to the split which was thereby caused among the laborers, Neumann

then depicted the heroic illegal fight of many Social Democratic functionaries against Nazism," declares the paper, then asking, "why did Neumann forget to point out to his listeners that the unity of the German labor movement was revived in this illegal fight which was led jointly by the Social Democrats and the Communists . . .?"

Declaring further that Neumann cited some famous words by Comrade Leuschner just before he was killed, the paper declares Neumann should have mentioned the words: "I am dying, but the unity lives."

Emigration Surveyed

Referring to the current German desire to emigrate to other countries, *Der Morgen*, the Liberal Democratic Party organ, raises objections to such thoughts.

"Above all," the paper points out, "the German is not liked everywhere. For many years we'll have to pay for Hitler's crime, and everyone who leaves Germany when he is allowed to do so will be accepted with mistrust. He will first have to overcome the wall of contempt, and until he succeeds in doing so will be regarded as a person of inferior class."

The paper declares that the emigree will always be regarded as a born German and his ambition and ability might fall in the face of aversion against German emigrants.

"... In spite of all morale difficulties resulting from two lost wars," concludes the paper, "the prospects of creating for oneself and for one's family a modest and happy home are best in Germany . . ."

Aims of Youth Organization

On its "You Ask — We Answer" program *Radio Berlin* recently stressed the good work accomplished at the first parliament of the Free German Youth, citing as high principles and aims of the organization the desire to secure the unity of Germany and win the youth for the ideas of humanity, for a brave democracy, and international peace.

The radio further pointed out that the FDJ is a uniform, non-party, democratic youth organization which is independent of all political parties and confessions. Enrollment and cancellation of membership is purely voluntary, stated the radio. "This proves that the FDJ is not a compulsory organization."

German Political Parties

In their reporting of the first anniversary meetings of the re-born German political parties, the Berlin press placed particular emphasis on Marshall Zukov's Order No. 2 which permitted the formation of parties last year. *Socialdemocrat*, British licensed SPD organ, cited it as the "Magna Charta of Democracy."

Neues Deutschland took the anniversary as a means of back-patting the Soviet occupation authorities, observing that "at a time when the whole bourgeoisie world was discussing the measures by which the German people could be re-educated, the Soviet occupation forces boldly gave the task of reshaping German conditions to . . . the anti-Fascist forces."

The Soviet organ, *Tagliche Rundschau* turned an inner page over to statements by Pieck, Grotewohl, Kaiser and Kueltz, further citing the anniversary meeting of the parties as "a demonstration of the desire to continue the political collaboration . . . and to maintain the unity of Germany against all separatist and federalist tendencies."

The US licensed *Tagesspiegel* was the only Berlin paper to cast a damper on the bright luster of the first anniversary celebration. Its editorial cautioned that "one shouldn't confuse the unity front with actual unity." Agreeing that unity is needed in Germany, the paper claimed that the present system of the unity front makes this unity more difficult instead of easier to achieve.



Problems Facing Paris Meeting Stressed by Stateside Editorials

The gravity of issues facing the Council of Foreign Ministers has been emphasized in recent US newspaper editorial comments.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* writes, "No one could deny that the present condition of indecision is demoralizing the German population and to some extent the rest of Central Europe . . ."

"If current international irritants are not to become dangerously acute," the *Washington Star* declares, the making of peace cannot be delayed much longer. For to the extent that Italy and other defeated nations are denied opportunity to return to normal order, Europe — and indeed the whole world — will face a dreary and uncertain future fraught with perilous conflict . . ."

The editorial adds that the emergence of a great new power, with tremendous physical spiritual resources, raises problems of mutual adjustment and understanding for all concerned.

The *Philadelphia Record* believes that allied collaboration can go on, toward new and greater goals. It can go on by the progress of give and take."

The *New York Times* feels certain that if the central problem (of what to do with Germany) could be solved satisfactorily, "there would be brighter hopes of solving all of the subsidiary problems — in the Balkans, in the Near East, in Italy and elsewhere in the Mediterranean — to which clear determination of allied policy toward Germany necessarily holds the key."

"The problem of the reorganization of Germany is crucial" states the *Springfield*

Republican. "It underlies all else in the European peace settlements."

US AND WORLD LEADERSHIP

Describing the world today as "demanding new understanding and action," General Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the US Army Ground Forces, in a recent speech outlined a course the United States should take to achieve national security and maintain world leadership.

"America cannot be secure unless the rest of the world is secure; conversely, the rest of the world cannot have security unless America has her security," General Devers said.

"We must put our own house in order . . . If we are to keep America secure, we must see to it that she is prosperous and strong within We must clarify and define our course of action in international affairs . . . We must decide in the light of present events and circumstances, what position we shall take in the world . . . America . . . must not want anything for which she is not ready to pay the price . . . We must have knowledge and understanding of nations and their ways of thinking and their motives . . . otherwise we shall be unable to understand and evaluate the motives of other nations. We must also be sure our own motives are understood by the others . . . We must work to establish a world organization . . . That world cooperation is essential I think we all agree . . . the choice may lie between cooperation and extinction . . . We must see that our armed forces have means to accomplish their missions . . . Security of the nation — its very survival — is the

first mission of the armed services. In the last resort it is they who are charged with making good policies of the government. Nobody wants another war. But everybody knows that one good way to avoid war is to be strong enough to prevent one from starting."

PROBLEM OF ATOMIC CONTROL

Speaking in Chicago recently, Major General Leslie R. Groves, Chief of the "Manhattan Project," responsible for the development of the atomic bomb, declared that "the key to the utilization of atomic energy for world peace will be found in the will of all people to restrict its use to the betterment of mankind."

"Everyone of us should by now be acquainted with the fact that what has been created is not merely a new weapon . . . We must look upon the atomic bomb as an entirely new force — a force which can be of untold benefit to mankind, or which can lead to unimaginable destruction. It has opened to the world a new field for scientific development. Now more than ever before in history, man is the keeper of his own destiny," General Groves continued.

"The problem of control gives rise to many questions — all of them inextricably bound up with the future development of atomic power. It involves questions of national security, world peace, and promotion of human welfare. It involves the question of employing the power in the interests of the security of peace-loving nations and of the well-being of the world, instead of utilizing it in a weapon of terrible destruction.

"Even before the advent of the bomb, the leaders and the people of most nations were seeking the solution to the eternal problem of world peace:

"This weapon is an additional responsibility, or better, an additional incentive to find a sound basis for lasting peace. It provides overwhelming inducement to finding an alternative to war. It emphasizes the crisis we face in international relations and strength-

ens the conviction that adequate safeguards for peace must be found."

DECENTRALIZATION OF GERMANY

The plan for political decentralization of Germany, expected to be discussed at the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers, has figured prominently in editorial comment in the US press.

The *Washington Post* declares: "There can be no rational division of Germany into states without a breakdown of zonal lines. If we want the division to endure, we must see to it that it is made along lines which meet the economic needs and satisfy the traditional allegiances of the German people. And this must mean dividing Germany as a whole, not merely cutting up the existing zones.

"Political decentralization should not, moreover, preclude economic unity. There must be centralized fiscal administration and customs union among the German states if they are to survive and to fill the effective role in European economy . . . It may well be that the proposal for a general political decentralization will be a means of breaking down French and Russian objections to adoption of common economic policies."

According to the *Springfield Republican* "Unification is an elementary urge of the German people that cannot be extirpated. If checked in one period, it breaks out in a later period. The present plan for the decentralization of Germany is described as contemplating a division of Germany into a dozen more or less 'autonomous' states, loosely tied together — the expectation being that, once well established, they will oppose and prevent, in their own interest, the development of a strong centralized German government capable of powerful military action. The theory of this proposed plan for Germany's reorganization seems to be wrong, whether considered historically, or in terms of German culture, or in terms of 'geo-politics'."

The *Christian Science Monitor* writes: "It is argued that European industry will be thrown out of balance unless Germany

functions as an economic whole. It is also contended, with considerable reason, that if Germany becomes a political unit, it may again constitute a threat to peace.

"But political separation and economic unity are not really incompatible. Small political units provide the only safe way in which the Germans can gain political experience which comes only with the exercise of political responsibility. Unified economic control is needed if the industrial capacity and talent of central Europe is not to be sacrificed. Such coordination can be achieved through federalization . . .

"Clearly there are grave decisions to be taken in Germany. The policy on a federalized political structure will be one of the questions before the Foreign Ministers' session in Paris. American decision on the length of occupation still needs to be made in Washington. The ultimate purpose of denazification still is to be clarified . . . nothing short of a fundamental democratization of Germany can be accepted and all policy must be weighed with that goal in mind."

TO PREVENT WORLD FAMINE

Warning that the world food emergency would continue at least until next year's harvests are gathered, **Agriculture Secretary Anderson** has appealed for continued sacrifices by the American people in meeting the goals of the national emergency food collection campaign.

Anderson reported that the government has sufficient grain to meet its June export commitments and the question is to get it moved fast enough to supply the hungry nations. The US is attempting to export more than 27 railway carloads daily this month, or enough grain to supply 3,500,000 persons with a pound-loaf of bread each.

Mr. Anderson reported that the United States has exported over 130,000 tons of fats and oils on schedule between the first of the year and 17 May and that meat allocations have been met.

Warning that heavy shipments of grain will reduce domestic production of livestock,

Anderson said, "By Christmas-time we may see a great shortage of meat throughout the country. But what we now must do is to make these grains available for overseas shipment. Our job today is to avert famine abroad."

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

William Carr, speaking on ABC's "State of the World" program, proposed an educational policy for the U. S. in Germany. "We ought to continue to . . . forbid any kind of teaching which Gen. Eisenhower covered in his orders (in December, 1944, that teachers not be permitted to teach anything which glorified war or militarism, not be allowed to extol Nazi leaders or doctrines or teach anything that would disturb relations among the United Nations)."

Carr added, "We ought to be sure we put no obstacle in the way of the Germans themselves in experimenting with new educational developments. Finally we should make available to the Germans, on their request, only the best advice and assistance we can give for improvement of their schools."

ECONOMIC STABILITY

Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, in a weekly national broadcast said, "Today more than ever, we need stability to keep our excellent start on full production from going into a tailspin." He predicts a "flood" of consumer goods by Christmas if the "kind of paralysis that comes when prices are too high" can be prevented. The Senate-House conference committee on the OPA bill expects a fight in restoring some of the eliminated price control powers predicted.

UNIFICATION OF ARMED FORCES

President Truman recently submitted to Congress legislation calling for the unification of the United States Armed Forces under a single Military Department of Cabinet status.

A twelve-point program was the outgrowth of ideas of both Army and Navy, and of

(Continued on page 30)



Temporary Work Permits

Responsibility for the issuance of temporary work permits under the provisions of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has been transferred by OMGUS to the Ministers of Liberation of the three Laender.

This function, formerly an operation of MG Detachments, is being turned over to German civilian authority in line with the OMGUS policy of placing full responsibility for enforcement of the Denazification Law on the civilian administration of the Zone.

Issuance of temporary employment licenses by MG was terminated 11 June 1946. All certificates previously issued by MG will expire by 1 August 1946, at which time the German civil administration will have taken over complete charge of their issuance.

Entire responsibility for carrying out the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has been placed in the hands of the Ministers of Liberation of the three Laender, who will issue temporary work permits in the future.

Meanwhile, the three Ministers of Liberation have issued a statement that Article 60 of the Denazification Law, which provides for issuance of these temporary and revocable licenses, will be stringently applied. Under the terms of Article 60, it is provided that work permits will be issued only where further occupation or action of the person concerned is indispensable for public health or safety and no suitable person who is politically clear is available.

Recipients of the temporary work permits must not be a "major offender" under the law, nor have owed their positions only to the Nazi party. They are not allowed to influence management, business policy, or have the right to hire and fire other persons.

Bavarian Food Survey

A survey among city residents is being made by the Bavarian Ministry of Food at the request of the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMG Bavaria, to determine accurately the amount of food people are receiving, and to make a scientific analysis of food consumed in excess of the official ration scale.

Employees of the food ministry will visit twelve families each week and have them fill out a special form showing exactly what foods have been brought into the home during the week. These amounts will then be converted into calories to determine the actual caloric allowance for each family member.

Since assurances have been given that the survey will be confidential and no questions will be asked regarding sources of any food, MG officials believe it will give food experts a more accurate picture of the diet of Munich residents than has been possible heretofore.

Sentenced Under New Law

The first German tribunal in Württemberg-Baden to try a German under the new Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has found George Sturm, 57 year-old milling machine operator, guilty as a category 2 offender on charges of being an active Nazi and sentenced him to three years at hard labor.

Sturm was convicted of treating foreign civilians in Germany contrary to international law by confining, slapping and flogging foreign workers and giving orders to deprive them of food, and of active collaboration for personal advantage with the Gestapo. A mechanic denounced by Sturm for an anti-Nazi utterance was sentenced to imprisonment and died in a concentration camp

The tribunal ordered confiscation of Sturm's home and real estate property and 50 % of his other assets, and the loss of his civil rights for life. For 5 years, in addition, he is forbidden to be active in a profession or, independently, in an enterprise or economic undertaking of any kind, to own a share therein or to supervise or control it; to be employed in any independent position, other than ordinary labor; or to be active as teacher, preacher, editor, author or radio commentator. Sturm also loses all licenses, concessions and privileges granted him, the right to keep a motor vehicle, and will be subject to restrictions as regards living space and place of residence.

Information Control

MG is planning to turn over the administration of many phases of information control to German authorities, who will handle the mechanics of licensing newspapers, periodicals, books, and theatrical and music entertainment as well as radio operations. MG, however, will continue to supervise information control policy.

Meetings of expert committees of the Laenderrat have been held during the past months to prepare for the transfer of information control administration. They agreed that the regulation of information services must continue as long as economic and political development does permit a free expansion of cultural life in this field.

Licensing laws for publishing and theatrical and musical performances have been approved by the chief committees. Final decision will be made by the Laenderrat.

Child-Feeding Program

A summer vacation plan to provide supplementary child-feeding for 8,500 German kindergarten, school age children, and adolescent workers between the ages of 14 and 18, in the cities of Stuttgart and Mannheim, has been announced by the Public Welfare Branch of Regional Military Government, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Swiss donations will enable the program to open in Stuttgart about July 26, when the summer vacation begins. Children will report for day care at school buildings and recreational homes where they will be under the supervision of German personnel. They will be provided with a ration-coupon free meal each day, furnishing 400 to 500 calories in addition to the regular German ration for the five week vacation period.

In Mannheim, where the program will also begin with the German summer vacation, the food will be supplied entirely by donations from the American Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRALOG). Three thousand children and 500 youthful apprentice workers are expected to benefit from the plan in this industrial city. It is contemplated that a balanced diet including such items as milk and cereal ration, nourishing soup containing fats and some meats, dried vegetables and potatoes, cocoa, sugar, and bread will comprise the varied daily menu for a thirty-day period.

Adult Education

The number of German adults applying for night school courses in Greater Hesse is increasing daily and has reached an unprecedented volume. Greater Hessian adults showed the first signs of interest in such courses in January 1946, and in February, MG approved the opening of the first evening high school at Darmstadt.

Whereas most of the early applicants sought political lectures and discussions on current events, recent requests have been more varied. The Wiesbaden Volkshochschule, latest night school to be opened in Greater Hesse, satisfies all previous requests by offering a diverse program of classes in biology, geography, history, social sciences, and ten language courses.

The paucity of qualified teachers, and the lack of adequate school buildings have been the principle obstacles encountered in opening adult schools. However, these are grad-

ually being overcome by the effectiveness of the Education Ministry's emergency teacher training program, and the evacuation of troops from school buildings.

Civilian Fuel Rationing

Stringent tightening of civilian rationing of motor fuels in the US Zone is provided in a program proposed by the petroleum, oils and lubricants committee of the Laenderrat. The new system transfers full control of motor fuel and oil rationing to the Land economics offices.

Special departments of the Land economics offices would take over the distribution of the petroleum products now handled through civilian motor pools. Each civilian motor vehicle would receive a fuel certificate that would have to be renewed each month by the economics offices.

After the effective date of the new rationing program all vehicles, including passenger cars, would have to keep a log similar to Army trip tickets. Fuel distribution departments of the economics offices would certify in these books each fuel allocation that is made.

New Press Law Drafted

A new press law which is designed to regulate rights and duties of German newspapers and journalists has been drafted by a meeting of Bavarian and Wuerttemberg-Baden newspaper licensees.

New points covered in the law demand that ownership of a newspaper must be mentioned in the masthead, and that circulation figures have to be stated periodically. Another new departure in the law is a rule that offenses against the press are to be punished as well as offenses by the press. Particularly severe punishment is threatened to public officials or people in public life who obstruct or prevent publication of the truth by misuse of their position or influence. On the other hand no less severe punishment will be meted out to newsmen who suppress true facts for private gain.

Attacks designed to injure the reputation of state or religious institutions also are prohibited by the proposed law, with criticism reduced to strictly factual arguments.

Penicillin Production

A survey on the feasibility of producing penicillin in Germany indicates that with the facilities available at present it will be two years before the penicillin requirements of the Zone can be filled. The quantities of corn steep liquid, required in the production of mould, are inadequate to support even a medium-sized plant. Installation of a small plant at Hoechst has been recommended in which to start use of the culture received from the United States.

Summer Session Opens

Ceremonies were held recently at the University of Heidelberg to mark the opening of the first summer session of Germany's oldest University during the American occupation. The session is being attended by 3,300 students and the courses offered include law, theology, philosophy, medicine and science.

Dr. Karl Bauer, rector of the university, speaking at the ceremonies, said the whole German nation had gained the contempt of the world for the acts of the Nazis. He stressed the necessity for fighting intolerance where it might be found, called for improvement of social morality and emphasized the value of religion in gaining the restoration of world respect. He declared that German youth could and must have faith in the regaining of world respect.

Trade Union Convention

The first convention of Bavarian trade unions was held recently in Munich. A temporary Bavarian trade union committee and 13 organizing committees for various industrial unions were formed at the meeting.

During its final session, the convention was addressed by Joseph Keenan, OMGUS

labor advisor, who told his audience that one of their chief jobs was to carry the principles of democracy into each city, into the rural districts and into all factories and shops. He also advised then they would always find understanding for their work from MG.

Denazification Proceedings

Jakob Schmidt, a former servant at Munich University, who handed two students over to the Gestapo early in 1943, was sentenced to five years internment in a labor camp by the Munich Denazification Court in its first meeting.

The two students handed over to the Gestapo by Schmidt and later executed were Hans and Sophie Scholl, brother and sister, who had been handing out anti-Nazi pamphlets at the university at about the time the Stalingrad army surrendered.

Arrests by German Police

Statistics made public by OMGUS indicate that in the first 4 months of 1946 the German police in the U. S. Zone made over 100,000 arrests because of violations of German law and MG ordinances. The number of arrests rose from 20,000 in January to 31,000 in April. The increased efficiency of the German police accounts for the higher figure in April. Of those arrested by the German police for violation of either German or MG laws in April, approximately 88% were Germans, 12% non-Germans.

Of the Germans arrested by the German police for any offense (German or MG), approximately 12% were juveniles under the age of 18 years. The number of persons arrested because of black market operations fell considerably during the 4 months but in April it still stood at 2240. 12% of the arrests for prostitution were made among juveniles. The most frequent criminal acts were burglary, theft and violation of travel regulations. Arrests for murder went up from 69 in January to 88 in April and those for bodily assault from 94 to 251. Pocket picking and auto and bicycle thefts were represented in great numbers but arrests could be made in only a small percentage of the cases. The misuse of identity cards

and interference with operations of MG led to the arrest of almost 2,000 people in April, 93% of them being Germans. Illegal possession accounted for over 12,000 arrests in one month.

Inter-Zonal Travel

Semi-permanent passes for inter-zonal travel are being issued at a rate of 300 to 400 a month to German residents of the US Zone for business and other essential reasons.

The inter-zonal pass system was originated by the Allied Control Council last December and implemented in the US Zone by a USFET directive in January. However, operation of this travel authorization did not get underway until May.

Between 300 and 400 passes were issued during the first month of operation, but as the operation continues, the passes are expected to be issued in greater volume. Approximately the same number of Germans are being cleared for travel in the US Zone.

Germans eligible for these travel permits are restricted to certain categories, including those employed in central administrative agencies under the Control Council, ecclesiastical dignitaries, clergy, doctors, technicians in reconstruction projects, and agents and businessmen of enterprises engaged in inter-zonal trade.

Each applicant for a travel permit must go to the Public Safety Officer of the local MG detachment to fill out the prescribed form and prove his business is legitimate. The application then is sent to the inter-zonal authority section in Berlin where it is processed. Approval of the proper authorities of the other zones concerned is required. After being endorsed it is returned to the local MG detachment for delivery to the applicant.

The passes are generally issued for a six-month period, but some are valid for shorter periods according to the business to be transacted. No cases of abuse of this privilege have been reported, but it has been found that many applicants do not fall into categories specified by the Control Council and USFET directives as being eligible for a travel permit of this type.

time for true intelligence work. The other kind is useless anyhow.

Theoretically, other intelligence sources, such as CIC, CID and MI, are available. They serve mainly as indicators. In many cases, their personnel also has been riddled by redeployment. They are kept more than busy by matters which fall specifically under their responsibility. The military mind is trained to break down responsibility into clearly defined units and to demand an accounting from those responsible. This results in a tendency among personnel to divide all duties into two categories, the "reply-by-indorsement" kind, and the "do it — if you feel like it" kind.

MG AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

The civil administration is still Military Government's baby. The intricate and rapidly evolved system of self-government for the Germans was conceived by us. We must keep it operating. Other occupation agencies are disinterested. Tactical personnel have little or no conception of the interlocking structure of the German administration. Too abrupt attempts to interest such units often leads to unexpected and disastrous results. This again can be explained by the fact that in a line outfit, an order is still an order, and in Military Government, a directive becomes a guide, nine times out of ten. Even the use of informers and the denunciations of one official against another as checks on the civilian administration are of interest to, and can be followed thru most effectively by Military Government personnel.

In summation, it can be said that the SK and LK officer is not quite sure of his new position. The tendency to settle problems on the spot, to act in cases which are not emergencies is still prevalent. As the authority and, thereby, the direct responsibility of the SK and LK officer is reduced, he

must be fully acquainted with his new task as observer, as liaison, as representative of Military Government but not for Military Government.

If the present program of "Selbstverwaltung" is to be continued, the intelligence work of the SK and LK officers in the Kreis capitals is indispensable. The relaxation of vigilance on his part or his inability to diagnose the facts will result in local unrest and corruption. One such case, left to fester undisturbed, can upset the plans for the whole area. Such a statement sounds pessimistic and exaggerated, yet much of the work of Military Government has been concerned with the rooting out of well-camouflaged Nazis or criminal elements. With the reduction of personnel, those SK and LK officers remaining will be faced with the prospect of having to choose between the important and the trivial. They will need any and all help possible to accomplish this. Furthermore, as they have less contact with other military personnel, and as their families begin to fraternize, these SK and LK representatives will begin to incline more and more to the German point of view. Such a reaction cannot be condemned, but it must be recognized in the evaluation of their reports.

NECESSITY OF DILIGENCE

The small detached command also has a tendency to drift into sloppy habits, to fake reports and to regard all higher headquarters representatives as disturbers of their peace. IG and command inspections can be used to force adherence to military regulations, but only on appeal to the personal initiative and pride of the officer will make him strive to do good intelligence work in human relations. It remains a peculiarity of such intelligence that facts can be found only by diligent observation and evaluation, and as long as such observation and evaluation continue, new facts are discovered.

PRESS COMMENTS *(Continued from page 24)*

the President's mediation on the points on which the two services failed to agree. War Secretary Patterson and Navy Secretary Forrestal agreed to accept the President's decision on the points of difference.

The President made known his recommendations in a letter to the Senate and House Chairmen of the Naval and Military Affairs Committees and said the plan had his "unqualified approval," as well as pledged support of the Army and Navy.

In the proposed program, the three co-

ordinate services — Army, Navy and Air Force — would be under a single Military Department. Each would be headed by a civilian secretary, and each would retain autonomy for its own internal administration.

The program would also establish a Council of National Defense "to integrate our foreign and military policies," and a co-ordinate National Security Resources Board, Central Intelligence Agency and Supply Organization as well.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for
Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay,
Deputy Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adcock,
Asst Deputy Mil Governor

LAND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for
Wuerttemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart
Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford

Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson
1st Lt O P Johnson
Capt H D Peterson
1st Lt E R Gramm
Capt J B Cress
1st Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Maj S A Warren
1st Lt U S Aiello

Mannheim Area

*SK Mannheim
*SK/LK Heidelberg
*LK Buchen
*LK Mosbach
*LK Tauberbischofsheim
*LK Sinsheim

Mannheim
Heidelberg
Buchen
Mosbach
Tauberbischofsheim
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
1st Lt G H Wright
2nd Lt L Beck
1st Lt J Zecca
1st Lt D E Bedard

Karlsruhe Area

*SK/LK Karlsruhe
*SK/LK Pforzheim
*LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe
Pforzheim
Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel
1st Lt N Semaschko
1st Lt L L Goldman

Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilbronn
*LK Crailsheim
*LK Schw. Hall
*LK Kuenzelsau
*LK Mergentheim
*LK Oehringen

Heilbronn
Crailsheim
Schw. Hall
Kuenzelsau
Mergentheim
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
1st Lt M Korsun

Ulm Area

*LK Ulm
*LK Aalen
*LK Schw. Gmuend
*LK Goeppingen
*LK Heidenheim

Ulm
Aalen
Schw. Gmuend
Goeppingen
Heidenheim

Capt R N Tharp
Capt R H Nation
1st Lt J E Switzer
Capt R Kennedy
Capt B V Bloom

* Liaison and Security

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col. J R Newman

2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
US Ln Det (Ruhr)
US Ln Det (Saar)Wiesbaden
Oberursel
WiesbadenLt Col S S Graham
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Capt G E Skaggs
Capt M Dowd

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Gelnhausen
*LK Biedenkopf
*SK/LK Hanau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Obertaunus
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK SchluechternFrankfurt
Wiesbaden
Wetzlar
Dillenburg
Gelnhausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilburg
Limburg
Hofheim
Rüdesheim
Bad Homburg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
SchluechternCol R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennis
Capt T E Faircloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wolfhagen
*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Bergstrasse
*LK Erbach
*LK Büdingen
*LK Dieburg
*LK Friedberg
*SK/LK Giessen
*LK Lauterbach
*LK AlsfeldKassel
Melsungen
Fritzlar
Ziegenhain
Marburg
Fulda
Hünfeld
Korbach
Frankenberg
Eschwege
Witzenhausen
Hersfeld
Rotenburg
Hofgeismar
Wolfhagen
Darmstadt
Gross-Gerau
Offenbach
Heppenheim
Erbach
Büdingen
Dieburg
Friedberg
Giessen
Lauterbach
AlsfeldLt Col W R Swann
Maj W C Gipple
Capt G D Fexy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col L G Kelly
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Capt J F Philp
Maj L H Brown
Maj M Baymor
Capt C W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt S A Karas
Lt Col A Skarry
Capt H L Edberg
Capt I Bencowitz
Maj R A Gish
Capt R O Didlo
Capt N V Steenberg
Capt J S Chapin
Capt C S Parshall
Maj C F Russe
Capt H Nickelsberg
Capt H B Miller

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov
for Bavaria

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt
Hq Company
Sv CompanyMunich
Munich
MunichCol C C Morgen
Capt J W Preston
Capt L R Clark

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Maj I P Chestnut
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Capt M Colbert
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenuau	Bruckenuau	Capt Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	1st Lt G E Mair
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Capt J J Gotter
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Fechan
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*LK Neustadt a.d. Salle	Neustadt a.d. Salle	Capt E F Warnke
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
*SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
*SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Capt D F Stroup, Actg
*SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F M Guild
*SK/LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj S Klein
*SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Capt J R Palmer, Actg
*SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H T Lund
*LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt J F Begley
*LK Lichtenfels	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*LK Hochstadt a.d. Aisch	Hochstadt a.d. Aisch	Capt O E Palmer
*LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt M G Stamatis
*LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman
*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Capt J F Wyatt
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Boffert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a.d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Geiner
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz (Cont'd)

*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Corly
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Capt R G Miller
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	2nd Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a.d. Isar	Landau a.d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Uglund
*LK Regen	Zweisel	2nd Lt M V Fidals
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	2nd Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Green
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt E J Garllant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*LK Waldmünchen	Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i.d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelfsecht
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Capt A R Sphar
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Flesham
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	2nd Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt J J Mc Watters
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	2nd Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R F Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Munich	Capt Kurt Baer
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Capt W Lasserty
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj E W Boney
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Lovatt
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*LK Altötting	Altötting	Maj A H Wright
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M W Nitz
*LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhlendorf	Muhlendorf	Capt W M Forys
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Tolz	Bad Tolz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Furstenfeldbruck	Furstenfeldbruck	1st Lt H Klein
*LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Maj F Onen
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Hiernan
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau	Schongau	Maj C A Rein

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

*Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ulm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörth	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Gunzburg	Gunzburg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	2nd Lt P W Thompson
*LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumbach	Krumbach	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	2nd Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwabmünchen	Schwabmünchen	Capt T B Greaves

**US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT
(APO 755)**

*Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District	Berlin	Col F L Howley
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**BREMEN ENCLAVE
(APO 751)**

*Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US)	Bremen	Lt Col B C Welker
*Wesermünde Detachment	Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

